

THE MERCUR MINER.

Vol. XII.

Mercur, Utah, Wednesday, September 25, 1907.

No. 34.

THE MERCUR MINER.

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This paper is entered as second-class matter at the post office at Mercur, Utah.

C. W. EVERS, LOCAL MANAGER.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The L. D. S. Sunday school will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., meeting at 8 o'clock p. m. every Sunday. Everybody invited.

Special Meetings.—Deacons' meeting Monday evening; teachers, Wednesday evening; choir practice, Friday evening. J. W. Lee, Bishop.

SALT LAKE AND MERCUR R. R.

Westbound.	Eastbound.
No. 1	No. 2
Arrives.	Stations.
12:25 p. m. ... Mercur ... 1:45 p. m.	12:25 p. m. ... Mercur ... 1:45 p. m.
11:50 a. m. ... Summit ... 1:55 p. m.	11:50 a. m. ... Summit ... 1:55 p. m.
10:50 a. m. ... Manning ... 2:35 p. m.	10:50 a. m. ... Manning ... 2:35 p. m.
10:15 a. m. ... Fairfield ... 3:08 p. m.	10:15 a. m. ... Fairfield ... 3:08 p. m.

To take effect Sunday, June 2nd, 1907.

PURE AIR.

That pure air is an absolute essential to both life and operation is becoming more known each day. The Minister of Public Works in France has lately issued a decree compelling the use of respiratory apparatus in mines. By the ruling, every mine employing 100 men underground at the same time must provide portable respiratory apparatus ready for immediate use and sufficient to permit a miner to remain in irrespirable atmosphere for at least one hour. A year's time is allowed each mining company in meeting these requirements which have been deemed necessary on account of the unfortunate Courrières disaster of last year.

To be successful, ventilation must be positive. Natural means may serve at some seasons and under some conditions, but mechanical means are always to be relied upon. Even on the high seas where the breezes blow free, the old-time ventilator funnel is giving way to the compact and adaptable fan blower. A wonderfully complete installation was made on the recently completed U. S. battleship "New Hampshire," which is equipped with not less than 25 electrically-driven fans of varied types and sizes. These are scattered all over the ship, being applied for boiler and engine room ventilation, for renewing the air in cabins, mess rooms and hold; in fact, they have been placed with the utmost ease just where they were wanted.

Ventilated air is not only a menace—it has a tendency to retard good work. Miners, working deep underground, their respiration checked by foul air, cannot accomplish nearly as much as where the air is pure.

The normal consumption of air by a healthy man is about 686,000 cubic inches every twenty-four hours. Of this, about 137,200 cubic inches is oxygen, or in other words, he absorbs the ozone contained in that much oxygen. The ozone amounts to about two grains, with about seven pounds of oxygen.

Now, if that amount of air is diminished, if the oxygen in the air consumed becomes less, the lungs become oppressed, the blood moves sluggishly, and there is a general feeling of inertia, of languidness, and in extreme cases, stupor. Therefore it is that if a miner does not get the full amount of air required to keep him going that work must suffer.

Governments and mine-owners are beginning to realize this, are beginning to understand that perfect ventilation is not only a safeguard to health, but is an impetus for greater results by the workers.

DEFINES BRYAN'S POLICIES.

During the course of an address recently delivered at Tacoma, Wash., Secretary of War Taft, just prior to his departure for the Orient, made a number of telling points, paying particular attention to Mr. Bryan. Referring to the Nebraskan, he said:

"Mr. Bryan, in discussing some of my views on the tariff and other matters, has done me the honor to call me 'the great postmaster.' With respect to the tariff, I was in favor of revision last year, and I am still in favor of revision, but I am a party man, and I hope a practical man, and I realize the lack of wisdom and the danger, both to the party and the country, in attempting a revision of the tariff in the midst of a presidential campaign. I am convinced that the Republican party, as a party, will come to a revision of the tariff immediately after the next presidential election, and I am in favor of practical results, not of theories and platforms, but of doing the things which should be done. If it cannot be done this year, I am in favor of doing it next year."

For two presidential campaigns Mr. Bryan urged with all the eloquence and force possible the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but now he is postponing the issue until he can bring it forward again as a panacea in times of financial disaster, for which it is fitted, not as a real rem-

edy, but as a means of getting into power.

"Secondly, he is now emphasizing the subject of anti-imperialism and the oppression of the Philippines, but he postponed the issue of anti-imperialism until by his effort the treaty of Paris was adopted and the sovereignty of the Philippines was transferred from Spain to the United States. This is really the only piece of actual affirmative, constructive statesmanship with which Mr. Bryan's name has been connected, and he has now for eight years been engaged in attempting to explain that away. He postponed his anti-imperialism issue until he had fastened the Philippines to the United States by bonds that will not be dissolved until we have discharged our full duty in those islands."

"Mr. Bryan went round the world. It was fondly hoped by the Democratic party that, by reason of this experience, he had become 'safe and sane,' and would unite again the different elements of the party. Instead of that, he demonstrated that the trip had not produced the hoped for result, and he delivered in Madison Square Garden his famous speech of government ownership. The effect was to destroy the rosy anticipations of his triumphal candidacy. In many Democratic quarters the government ownership platform was repudiated, and so what did Mr. Bryan do? He postponed that issue indefinitely. In the face of this record, I submit that his courage in calling another 'postponer' should command the greatest admiration."

KEEP MOVING.

The "Plute Courant"—Maryvale.

Now is the accepted time to get out and hustle on behalf of your community and for your own interests. There is a time when it is good to rest, and another time when it is good to get busy. There is nothing like the present to do things. Tomorrow's work is a good thing, but it is not half as effective as today's.

Every indication points to a gradual and permanent growth for the Baldy belt. New men are becoming interested, and local people, contrary to the practice that has prevailed for a number of years, are also manifesting considerable energy and ambition. It is reasonable to assume that this section has a great future, else those who are spending time and effort here would not do so. The Gold Development company is now a great work on the Maryvale side of the hill, while on the Kimberly side the Annie Laurie states it will inaugurate another and greater campaign; the Sevier is pounding right along, developing and extracting, while the hills on both sides are dotted with the embryonic bonanzas that are just coming to light.

Now is the proper time to keep things moving. Winter is upon us and it behooves every miner and prospector to prepare for the season. It is a good idea to lay in plenty of provisions, tools and powder in order that the snow may not be able to retard work. This must be the banner season in Baldy's history. Concerted and energetic work will accomplish wonders. By the time spring opens there should be development enough in the different properties to warrant a thorough exploitation of this section. At that time a systematic publicity campaign should be inaugurated. The entire world should be told what great riches we have and how nobly nature yields her richest harvests to those who seek for them.

It is not a time to wait for the other man. Now is the accepted time to do things. The best way to do things is to get at it and do them. Procrastination is the thief of time as it is the evil spirit of mining. While next week is a good time, it would be better to have everything in shape for that period. Keep the picks and shovels and drills at work; do not let your arm grow rusty from not using the "single jack"; get busy and do things. In this way you will serve a double purpose—you will be an example to your neighbor and you will help advertise this section. The Lord helps those that help themselves, but He is decidedly averse to helping those who help themselves to their neighbor's portion.

Now is the accepted time to get ready to do things—and then go ahead and do them.

ROOSEVELT ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

The "Plute Courant"—Maryvale.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the president is planning another move in the interest of universal peace. It is known to be his ambition to conclude his administration with a state of world-wide peace and it is learned from diplomatic sources that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates calling the various foreign ambassadors now in Washington together as soon as all shall have returned from their summer vacations, to discuss the question what more can be done to that end. It is probable, too, that the president is not a little concerned over the situation in Morocco, where the conditions are becoming daily more grave with the always present menace of serious friction between Germany and France. It will be recalled that the Algeiras conference at which the present modus, under which Moroccan affairs are being conducted, was concluded and it is a further fact that the American Ambassador Harry White, acting under immediate instructions of

the president, saved that conference from a disastrous ending and so obviated the threatening war between Germany and France. When the Algeiras treaty was acted on by the senate, that body adopted a resolution declaring that this country assumed no responsibilities for the carrying out of the provisions, but it is only natural, nevertheless, for the president to seek to prevent, any clash and especially anything so deplorable as a European war, as a result of the provisions of that treaty.

THEODORE'S PEACE CONFERENCE

The "Plute Courant"—Maryvale.

The preparations for the Washington Peace Conference, were the representatives of Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica to meet to draw up the terms of permanent peace, are progressing satisfactorily, although little can be made public regarding them, at this stage. It is now expected that the diplomats will meet in Washington early in the winter and that, with the assistance of their resident Washington ministers, and with, no doubt, the kindly interest and advice of the president, they will conclude a treaty which shall provide for the arbitration of all questions which cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic exchanges.

UTAH'S BIG STATE FAIR.

Record Premium List and Splendid Attractions Are Promised.

Salt Lake, Sept. 16.—There is an air of strenuousness around State Fair headquarters prevailing that promise a splendid exhibition when the gates are thrown open to the public on the morning of the 30th. A glance over the management has covered 16 distinct departments of exhibits and incidentally hung up a number of generous purses for each. Secretary Horace Ensign reports that there is already every indication that the association in the shade both in the number and quality of its exhibits. One new feature that will make an instantaneous hit is the bench show which will be devoted to thoroughbred dogs of all breeds and colors. The old time fake ten cent shows will be conspicuous by their absence and in their place the management has signed up for a number of high-class attractions which, all told, will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000 for the week. First and foremost will be Paine's Fire works, a spectacular production that is a household word on two continents, combining as it does the acme of pyrotechnical sensation with sensational features heretofore associated with the big circus tent. Then there will be another thriller in the form of Adgie, a woman who dances and sings among lions, to be positively the greatest wild animal act before the public. The management also has signed up this week with Marie Ralston, who "lifts ten men, but ten men can't lift her." A number of other attractions have been secured and arrangements are now being made with the weather clerk who promises a fine conference week to make the twenty-ninth exhibition of the Utah State Fair association the best ever.

IT IS PROSPEROUS.

The "Stockton Sentinel." People and papers are commenting on the great prosperity now enjoyed by this country. Pessimists and alarmists profess to look at it with suspicion; claim they see a dangerous condition, and bark against it. But they need not fear.

Country is prosperous it must be remembered that man and nature are responsible. There is a great influx of foreign population; the crops are the best in years; industries are working as never before; new territory is being opened each day, requiring more steel, motive power and cars. These are all natural conditions brought on by calamity howlers that bring about any other aspect. Again, confidence in the prevailing administration by the people is one result of the present prosperity. The trusts and monopolies have stated they see in the policies of President Roosevelt a grave danger and a menace, calling him unstable and unreliable. But the people have rallied to his standard and it is the people that make the country prosperous.

The classes for the sake of bringing their will stop at nothing to bring about desired results. They wanted to repudiate Roosevelt and put in his place some creature of their own whom they might mold to suit their purposes. They have started cries of "panic," devastation and other alarms, but in every instance the proposition has been reactive. The trusts must learn that though they are great, they are not omnipotent, but that, on the other hand, the masses are the ones who are steering the destinies of this nation. Let a party leader be elected to office whom the people do not trust; let confidence be shaken, and then the dire results will follow. The people become careless, crazed. They withdraw money from the savings banks and from circulation; there is not sufficient specie to meet the demands of the day; there are runs on the banks; commerce and industry are stagnated and hard times come.

As long as the people are satisfied there will be no hard times; as long as President Roosevelt is in office there will be no panics. In the days of King Arthur in the fifth century, a penny was the day's

wage. But that penny possessed the same relative power of purchase and exchange that the laboring man's wage does today. In other words, the laws of prosperity and panic are based purely upon a law of equal supply and demand. If living is high these days, incomes are proportionately high. The penny of King Arthur's time bought all the necessities of life, equally so with the two dollars of today, or at least insofar as the requirements of the day demand. Prosperous times are here and they are the logical sequence of an administration of judgment and discretion. An unstable government would bring about hard times and distress.

EVERYWHERE.

The Baldy and Ohio districts, contrary to the usual condition prevailing in mining regions, seems to have splendid indications on almost every foot of ground. There are outcroppings everywhere; everywhere there are indications of great mineral wealth, waiting only to be exposed by development. The man who goes after the treasure vaults in these grand old hills will meet with justifiable and adequate reward.

Other parts of this country are "bustles" and "excitements," and "booms" and all sorts of things, each having for its object the exploitation and publicity of different places. Columns of newspaper space are given over to telling of the great wealth—which does not exist; of the many millionaires growing richer every day—in their mind; of the vast influx of people coming in by every mode of conveyance—on paper and the like. It is fortunate that the Mt. Baldy belt has never been so whooped up. Sudden fame and boasts create unstable conditions, for the men that are ready to come in with every "rush" are as ready to go with every discouragement at the least sign of failure. It is no addition to a camp to have its population increased by the dozen in a day or night, for the people that come under such circumstances generally tarry but a short time, then go away and after they leave begin a systematic course of trying to pull the district and section down. It is not that they may not believe in its future greatness, but they see little opportunity to graft and they are content to pass on to other sections where they can ply questionable pursuits without fear of discovery.

This region has nothing to fear when compared with others. It can stand the limelight of publicity and at all times invites full and complete investigation and exploitation. It is here to stay; will be here when man is no more. These great old hills will still contain great wealth when the millennium comes; will be gushing minerals as long as the ages of man endure.

INGENIOUS LAZINESS.

A Salt Laker is responsible for the following story:

"Brown is the laziest man on record. 'How so?' 'When his wife asks him to water the flower-bed he throws a bucket of water on his Newfoundland dog, and then makes the dog stand in the middle of the flower-bed and shake himself.'"

WANTED

200 LABORERS

Wages 25c per hour

50 TEAMS

Equipped with Plank Wagons for Grading Work.

WAGES \$4.50 FOR EIGHT HOURS.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT

P. J. MORAN

Salt Lake City Utah

NOTICE.

United States Land Office Salt Lake City, Utah, June 23, 1907. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office a list of lands, selected by the said State, for the establishment of permanent reservoirs for irrigating purposes under section 12 of the Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, as follows:

E. 1/2 SW. 1/4, W. 1/2 SE. 1/4, Lots 3 and 4 Sec. 7, E. 1/2 NW. 1/4, W. 1/2 NE. 1/4 and Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., S. 1. M., List 222 Reservoirs.

A copy of said list, so far as it relates to said tracts, by descriptive subdivisions, has been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested, and by the public generally.

During the period of publication of this notice, under departmental instructions of April 25, 1907, protests or contests against the claim of the State to any of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable

for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. Failure so to protest or contest, within the time specified, will be considered sufficient evidence of the non-mineral character of the tracts, and the selections thereof, being otherwise free from objection, will be recommended for approval.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

First publication July 17, Last publication Aug. 14.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15th, 1907. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office a list of lands, selected by the said State, under section 8 of the Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, as follows, viz:

E. 1/2 SE. 1/4 Sec. 7, E. 1/2 Sec. 8, W. 1/2 Sec. 17, S. 1/2 and E. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 18, all Sec. 19, W. 1/2 and W. 1/2 E. 1/2 Sec. 20, NW. 1/4, SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, N. 1/2 SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 Sec. 29, E. 1/2 NE. 1/4, N. 1/2 SE. 1/4, SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., S. 1. M., included in List 83, Agricultural College.

A copy of said list, so far as it relates to said tracts or subdivisions, has been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested, and by the public generally.

During the period of publication of this notice, under departmental instructions of April 25, 1907, protests or contests against the claim of the State to any of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. Failure so to protest or contest within the time specified, will be considered sufficient evidence of the non-mineral character of the tracts and the selection thereof, being otherwise free from objection, will be recommended for approval.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

First publication July 31, 1907. Last publication Aug. 28, 1907.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7th, 1907. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office a list of lands, selected by the said State, under section 6 of the Act of Congress, approved July 16th, 1894, as Indemnity School Lands, as follows, viz:

NE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 Sec. 17, (State 448, U. I. R.); W. 1/2 NE. 1/4, NE. 1/4, NW. 1/4, Lot 1, Sec. 30, (State 442 U. I. R.); W. 1/2 Section 28, State 446, U. I. R., all in T. 9 S., R. 5 W.; SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4, S. 1/2 SE. 1/4, S. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 33, N. 1/2 NW. 1/4 Sec. 27 (State 439, U. I. R.); S. 1/2 NW. 1/4, S. 1/2 Sec. 27, NW. 1/4, N. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 34 (State 440, U. I. R.); W. 1/2, SE. 1/4, S. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 33 (State 441, U. I. R.), all in T. 9 S., R. 6 W., and Lots 3 and 4 Sec.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

First publication Sept. 4, 1907. Last publication Oct. 2, 1907.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7th, 1907. To Whom It May Concern:

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E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

First publication Sept. 4, 1907. Last publication Oct. 2, 1907.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7th, 1907. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office a list of lands, selected by the said State, for the establishment of permanent reservoirs for irrigating purposes under section 12 of the Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, as follows:

E. 1/2 SW. 1/4, W. 1/2 SE. 1/4, Lots 3 and 4 Sec. 7, E. 1/2 NW. 1/4, W. 1/2 NE. 1/4 and Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., S. 1. M., List 222 Reservoirs.

A copy of said list, so far as it relates to said tracts, by descriptive subdivisions, has been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested, and by the public generally.

During the period of publication of this notice, under departmental instructions of April 25, 1907, protests or contests against the claim of the State to any of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable

for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. Failure so to protest or contest, within the time specified, will be considered sufficient evidence of the non-mineral character of the tracts, and the selections thereof, being otherwise free from objection, will be recommended for approval.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

First publication July 17, Last publication Aug. 14.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 26th, 1907. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office a list of lands, selected by the said State, under the 6th section of the Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, as Indemnity School Lands, as follows:

S. 1/2 SW. 1/4, SE. 1/4 Sec. 9, W. 1/2 SW. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 Sec. 10, NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 Sec. 15, (State 460, U. I. R.); NW. 1/4, NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 Sec. 16, W. 1/2 NE. 1/4, SE. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 9, (State 445, U. I. R.); NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 Sec. 17 (State 453, U. I. R.); SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 Sec. 17, (State 450, U. I. R.), all in T. 9 S., R. 5 W.; S. 1/2 SE. 1/4 Sec. 5, S. 1/2 NE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 Sec. 7, N. 1/2 NE. 1/4 Sec. 18, (State 469, U. I. R.); T. 9 S., R. 7 W.; SE. 1/4 Sec. 29, SW. 1/4, S. 1/2 NW. 1/4 Sec. 28, (State 454, U. I. R.); and SW. 1/4 Sec. 34, (State 445, U. I. R.), all in T. 8 S., R. 6 W.; SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 Sec. 23, (State 454, U. I. R.); Lot 3 SE. 1/4 NW. 1/4 Sec. 3, S. 1/2 NW. 1/4 Sec. 14, (State 445, U. I. R.), all in T. 9 S., R. 6 W., S. 1. M.

Copies of said lists, so far as they relate to said tracts, by descriptive subdivisions, have been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested, and by the public generally.

This notice will be published for successive weeks, under departmental instructions of April 25, 1907, and during this period, protests or contests against the claim of the State to any of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. Failure so to protest or contest, within the time specified, will be considered sufficient evidence of the non-mineral character of said tracts, and the selections thereof, being otherwise free from objection, will be recommended for approval.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

First publication Sept. 4, 1907. Last publication Oct. 2, 1907.

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A copy of said list, so far as it relates to said tracts, by descriptive subdivisions, has been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested, and by the public generally.

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During the period of publication of this notice, under departmental instructions of April 25, 1907, protests or contests against the claim of the State to any of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable

Smoke "Baltimore" union made cigars. For sale everywhere.

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